THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era. CAN IDEAS WITH ANY PROPRIETY BE THE SUBJECT OF POLICE REGULATIONS?

I was last night in conversation with a very intelligent lawyer from Mississ ppi. We agreed that it was impossible to execute laws among a people whose public sentiment would not sustain these laws-that in a Government like ours, in which the people are the acknowledged source of power and of the laws, a practical nullification will always take place when the general sense of a community is disregarded in legal enactments.

The disregard of the Fugitive Slave Law in the extreme North, and the defience in the extreme South of the Post Office regulations with regard to the faithful delivery of letters and papers, and the violation of the constitutional pro vision for securing to the citizens of any one State the common privileges of citizenship of the several States, and of course securing to colored citizens of Northern States the same immunities while journeying through Southern States which white citizens of the Northern States enjoy, were adduced in illustration of this position. ("The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the

But, said my friend, South Carolina and Louisiana are not guilty of any disregard of the Constitution of the United States in the enactment of laws for the imprisonment of the colored citizens of other States as a measure of safety. Self-preservation is the first law of Nature, and this easure is of the nature of a police regulation. We all know that the presence of free blacks amid a slave population produces discontent, and renders property uncertain, and even endangers life; and, in thus treating the colored citizens of Northern States, the Southern States simply exercise the reserved privilege claimed by every people all the world over. Have you not a quarantine, and can you not restrain a small-pox pa-tient from entering this city, on the ground that the lives of your own people would be endangered by his presence? Do you think that the plea of this patient, that he enjoyed citizenship in Vermont or Massachusetts, would avail him in the attempt to secure his liberty to go where he pleased as long as he should continue to be a who would care what might be the provisions

of his own State, or even of the United States? These provisions ought to be disregarded if their execution should endanger the property, the peace, and the lives, of our own people. Now, how, said he, is the case altered when a free black man or a white Abelitionist comes among us? We know that the presence of such is dangerous, and ulations as shall effectually exclude them, and i is competent to exclude them also as a class. If the great majority of the citizens of Massachu-sets should prove troublesome and dangerous while traveling through our States, it would be perfectly right to exclude the whole of them, as ach as it would be right to subject the whole of a ship's crew and passengers to quarantine, if suspected of having the seeds of a contagion within them, though not more than one in ten might ever spread the infection. As the dangerous ones could not be distinguished from the safe, it would be right and necessary to confine them all. In-deed, said he, so far from there being any undue severity, or any injustice, in the statutes of the Southern States, I think they ought to be far more stringent, including all suspected white; ersons as well as all free negroes. The danger of the people is the justification, and I cannot see why the principle is not the same, whether the cause of danger be a disease of the body or the dissemination of incendiary or treasonable ideas.

And so, verily, have thought the advocates of guaponder institutions always. Take care! Take care!! Don't bring your fire here. I've powder in my house, and if you don't keep away, I shall e blown to atoms!
You have no business with all this gunpowder.

you must have stolen it, or your fathers for you, says the fire king. And if you have any right to it, you must take care of it, for fire I must have and will. Fire always has been and always will be; it is necessary everywhere and always, but powder can be dispensed with, and it is very doubtful whether it has been of much use in the

ning should strike it, or if it should take fire spontaneously, it will be a dispensation of Provi-dence, and I cannot help it; but if it explode from your spark, you will be guilty of downright murder. Let me put out your fire before it has done

der. Let me put out your hre before it has done any mischief.

Nay, nay, but the fire is mine, replies the fire king, and it is all men's—it pervades the universe, and is an indispensable condition of life. If I should quench my own little blaze, which so frightens you, Heaven and Earth are still full of the same principle, and a thoughtless boy with his match, or the spark from the nails of your own shoe as you tread upon flint, may dissipate your powder into air, and yourself into eternity. And, moreover, I cannot dispense with fire, for by it come my necessaries and my comforts, and yours also—but your powder endangers yourself, and it endangers me also. We are both liable to fall by the explosion; and, besides, those thick and high walls by which you have thought to pre-serve your powder are built at my expense quite as much as yours, while you have never as much as yours, while you have never been charged one mill for my fire, for nobody but powder-men have ever thought of putting it out or shutting it up. Come, now, a little water for your powder, to lessen its combustibility, and relieve yourself from all fear of my fire.

Ab, yes, says the powder-man, you would first persuade me to give you the flint of my fire-lock, and then you would force it from me allocather.

and then you would force it from me altogether.

I will neither be preserved by your water nor
warmed by your fire—my powder I will keep, and
live with it, or be blown up with it. Away with you and your fire too, or you yourself shall be converted into powder finer and blacker than gunpowder. One word more, and I have done with you. If you do not already know, it is now time for you to learn, that gunpowder has always been a monopoly, and that, however sacred and useful fire may be in its proper place, it has always been subject to restraint; and imprisonment and death have always been the penalties for bringing it into the vicinity of gunpowder. Smother your fire instantly, or suffer the consequences. Powder may be kept in the open air, but woe be to the man that fails to keep his fire tightly shut up.

The fire king was frightened, and put out his

fire to keep the peace, for the powder-man had still further threatened, that if the fire was kept burning, he would lay a train from the great magazine straight up to the fire, when all must perish together. And, besides, the fire king contented nimself with the reflection that fire is a universal and Heaven-born principle, and that the suppression of one little fire can make but little difference in the aggregate. Somebody else will kindle fire, or it will fall from heaven, and flow through the natural avenues of life, and we shall all con-tinue to be warmed and vivified thereby. It is wrong to give such a partial agent as gunpowder such a monopoly, and force the pervad-ing principle of fire to get out of its way, but this cannot always be so, and I must consult my own safety and abide the will of Providence r "Discretion is the better part of valor." The powder-man laughed in his sleeve, and

thought to himself, (for he was too sagacious to speak it, even in a soliloquy.) I have gained my point. I have found that powder is an agent which multiplies and expands when let alone. I have gained a little longer delay, and perhaps my powder, with sufficient time, may gain weight enough by the stratagem to destroy fire altogether, or subject it to perpetual bahishment. All fire kings and fire kindlers shall be whipped and tarred, and we shall hear no more of that danger-

ous element, fire, for a long time.

The fire king, wearied with his debate and chagrined at his discomfiture, retired from observation, and slept; but he will wake again, with the memory of his disgrace, to make a larger and more glaring flame, and with each effort and each succeeding sleep he will gain increased strength, until (I pre-lict) he shall burn every ounce of pow-

der from the world.

The powder-man was pleased and proud, but The powder-man was pleased and proud, but dared not boast, lest the fire king should be too soon awakened. He was afraid to sleep, but guarded his powder with unceasing vigilance, lest some spark should make its flight that way. Indeed, he never sleeps, but guards his treasure night and day, and often repairs during the fire king's sleep all the ravages his fires have made. But his sleepless watching, even though prompted by the "instinct of self-preservation," is unnatu-ral, and, sooner or later, the powder-man, in despair and vexation, must give himself over to an

eternal sleep.

Then shall the fire of ideas be subject to n. embargo-but with freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, shall thy upon electric wires from land to land, burning every gupowder vestige of injustice, whether called slavery or by any other name. It will then be thought as strange to subject opinions to police regulations as to quarantine fire. Away with your gunpowder; for fire is near! Away with all partial institutions, with all monopolies, with all aristocracies! for free views are abroad, and sparkling through every social atmosphere. sparkling through every ocial atmosphere. Everything which is not made fire-proof by the incorporation of the principles of "liberty, fraternity, and equality," shall be destroyed, as un-

worthy of the millennial reign of justice, mercy,

Because the seeds of disease and those that carry them, whether by design or accident, may be justly kept in quarantine, shall the medicinal fire of ideas be shut out because this fire might be desyracuse and Bridgepor

structive of a social gangrene? Rather let this fire be the test of health and disease.

What free thought with its sunlight shows to be filthy and mortified, let this be baptized in the fountain of discussion, whose waters are ever moving; and where this shows no remaining life, st fire destroy or the sod of oblivion cover.

What is left will then be living, lovely, safe, and true; and the social edifice will impart that feeling of security and happiness which one feels in committing himself to sleep in a house whose materials will not burn, and whose apertures are proof against the thief, being guarded by the su-gel of Fidelity. Theodore Thoughtful.

St. Louis, March 11, 1851.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AT THE NORTH.

ERIE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

At a meeting held at McKean Corners, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th instant, after an able discussion of three evenings, for and against the Fugitive Slave Law, the following resolutions were adopted by a large majority,

sion of Congress, relative to fugitives from labor, is at open war with Justice, Liberty, the Constiution of the United States, and with the Word 2. Resolved, That we do deliberately and calm

y, yet carnestly and decidedly, deny any and all obligation on our part to obey the unchristian enactment of the aforesaid Fugitive Slave Law. Also, that, regardless of unjust human enactments, fines, and imprisonment, we will do all we can, as Christians, to prevent the recapture of the fugitive, and to aid him in his efforts to escape from

his wicked claimant.

3. Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, in elevating Daniel Webster to the office of Secretary of State, has outraged the spirit of Liberty in the free States, and has done violence to the professed principles of his party on the subject of Freeders.

4. Resolved, That one of the Erie papers be requested to publish these resolutions, and that they be sent to the Northern Citizen and the National

LOGAN COUNTY, OHIO.

According to previous notice, a meeting was held by the citizens of Logan county, Ohio, to consider their duty in relation to the Fugitive lave Law, in the church near Pickrelltown. Mr. H. Brown was called to the chair, and Charles

O. Stanton, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the President; and Dr. J. H. Cussick, Dr. Holmes, J. S. Milligan, and Charles O. Stanton, Esq , were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. After a short absence, the following resolutions were reported: To save room, we omit the preamble and two of the resolutions.

Resolved. That we are called upon to assert our rights, and our determination to maintain them. Resolved, That we consider the Divine law as of supreme authority, and that laws which are op-posed to God's law are not binding on a Christian Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law is at

war with the law of God, the design of civil gov-ernment, and is especially degrading to the statute book of a free People Resolved, That we will use all proper means for

the immediate repeal of this infamous enactment.

Resolved, That those who framed, execute, or vindicate this law, are enemies to God, humanity, and the best interests of our country.

Resolved, That the editor of the Logan Gazette,

in editorials referring to the Anti-Fugitive-Slave Law meetings held in Bellefontaine, has evinced a spirit of hatred to Liberty and Human Rights, has falsified the proceedings of those meetings, and has shown a willingness to betray the cause of God and humanity for a few "pieces of silver."

On motion, they were taken up seriatim, and unanimously adopted.

The meeting was large, and remarkably harworld. It has killed more people than it has monious—only one nay being given to the adop-eaved, and destroyed more property than it has

> Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the papers of this county, the Ohio Standard, Anti-Slavery Bugle, and National Era.

WEAVING IN IRON.

Strange as the idea may seem, it is no less strange than true, that iron of a thickness that would make it appear impossible that it could be worked by any other agency than the forge, the anvil, and the hammer, is now, by the aid of new and powerful machinery, woven into the most beautiful patterns, and the designs varied with almost the same facility as in the weaving of a carpet or a table cover. The specimens that we have seen excel in beauty and finish any iron railing that we have ever seen and do not cost more than half the ordinary cost of even cast iron railing. Many of the first class counting houses and offices in New York are now fitted up with and offices in New York are now fitted up with this railing in preference to any other heretofore or at present in use. The uses of the invention, however, are not confined to railings, as the most tasteful verandahs, window gratings, garden fen-ces, &c., are made by it. The coal miners of Pennsylvania prefer it above all other modes for their screens. Charleston and New Orleans each have parks enclosed with it, and many of the rich Southerners have their flower conservatories en-closed in the same manner. In fact, wherever it has been introduced, it has come almost into un-limited favor. The peculiar advantage it pos-sesses over all other kinds of railing is, that in in the weaving process they are crossed in a man-ner that one binds the other, thus giving a mu-tual support to the whole, that renders it more durable than work twenty times its weight made

in the old way.

Mr. John Wickersham, the ingenious inventor. Mr. John Wickersham, the ingenious inventor, also manufactures a superior article of iron wire farm fences, that cost but little, will last a man his life-time, and are easily constructed. In thinly-wooded countries they will come into rapid demand, as they already are in many parts of Europe. Add to these one more article. Mr. Wickersham manufactures a bedstead of iron so constructed, that it can be shut up during the day-time and will require but few inches of room day-time, and will require but few inches of room from the wall out, is bug proof, and easily managed. We think his store is worthy a visit to those who visit the city of New York - Albany

PLANK ROADS.

Among the many improvements in the means of communication which have been prosecuted in the last few years, plank roads are assuming a very important rank. A little work, by Mr. Kingsford, of the Hudson river railroad, is of great interest, and should be well circulated throughout the country. It appears that the first plank road in Canada was laid down in 1836, and in New York in 1837; but it is only within the last four years that they have been much prose-cuted. There now exists as follows:

		Canada.	New York
Number of roads		-	
Number of miles		442	210
Average cost per n	nile	\$1,750	\$1,83
Total cost -		\$773,500	\$3,860,96
Very nearly fou expended in New			

resulting advantages are immense. The roads have all been subscribed for by individuals, and all pay handsome dividends. For instance, the Troy and Lansingburg road pays 10 per cent, semi-annual; the Utica and Burlington, 20 per cent; and we believe none in operation pay less than 10 per cent, and none of the stocks can be

bought in the market.

The importance of plank roads in farming regions becomes self-evident, when it is stated that on the Salina road a two-horse team drew six tons of iron twelve miles, without unusual strain. Four and a half tons is an ordinary load, and a team will travel with it eight hours per day, four miles an hour, day after day. A farmer, in a heavy country, stated that the tolls paid saved themselves in the labor of cleaning horses. In all localities where these roads are in operation land. localities where these roads are in operation land rises greatly in value. On the Salina road, farm land rose from \$9 to \$15 per acre. On the Syracuse road, the increase was \$10 per acre. It will be observed that an amount of property equal to \$4,000,000, bearing a high rate of interest, has been created, and that property has added in addition several millions to the value of the land through which it runs, and that all this property is more saving from the ald cost of transportation. is more saving from the old cost of transportation.

As the existence and operation of these roads is but little known out of their localities, we append

Great Western, Albany - 1849 Fonda and Carogo - 1849 Fultonville and Johnstown 1849 1.850 1,713

Rome and Western -Rome and Taberg -Rome and Madison -Salina and Central . 1,500 Syracuse and Bridgeport - 1849 Syracuse and Oswego Salina and Liverpool Syracuse and Tully - 1849 - 1848 Solit Rock Head Hannibal and Oswego - 1848 - 1849

Every section of the country should be lined with these roads as tributaries to the railroads. The progress at the West is very great already. N. V Dru Goods Reports

OHIO. THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution just framed and submitted to the people of Ohio for acceptance embraces sixteen articles, which are divided into one hundred and eighty-eight sections. Its most notable fea-1. Bill of Rights .- Freedom of Religion, Equal-

ty of Political Rights, Trial by Jury, guarantee of the Habeas Corpus, Freedom of Speech and of the Press, No Imprisonment for Debt, &c., &c., are abundantly assured in this article.

2. Legislature—Senators and Representatives are to be chosen biennially, on the second Tuesday in October 1851, '53, &c., and to hold their stations for two years from the 1st day of January ensuing. They must have resided in their respective districts for one year next preceding their election. Officers of the United States or persons holding lucrative posts under the State Government are declared ineligible; ditto persons bers may call the yeas and nays on any proposi-tion, and no bill shall be finally passed except by a yea and nay vote, and a majority of all the mem-bers chosen to each House in its favor. A vote of three fourths is required to suspend the rule which requires every bill to be read three times on three separate days. No extra compensation shall be paid to any officer or contractor in any case. and no private claim bill can pass except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members chosen to each House. The Legislature can grant no divorce, nor create any new County containing less than four hundred square miles, unless the County di-vided shall contain 100 000 inhabitants, and in all cases any change of County lines must be submitted to and approved by a majority of the peo-ple in each County affected thereby. Regular sessions of the Legislature commence on the first Monday in January, 1852, '54, and so on. 3 Executive.—A Governor, Lieut. Governor,

Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General, shall be chosen by the people for two years, and an Auditor for four years. These officers have all the ordinary powers, except that the Governor has no Veto. He may call extra sessions of the Legislature, and may adjourn that body in case of disagreement between the two

body in case of disagreement between the two
Houses. We find no restrictions on the free
choice of the people, save that the Governor shall
hold no other office, State or Federal.

1. Judiciary.—A Supreme Court of five Judges,
chosen by the whole people; twenty-seven Common Pleas Judges, chosen by as many Districts,
but serving in nine Districts; District Courts to be composed of one Supreme and two or more Common Pleas Judges; a Probate Court, consisting of a Judge of Probate in each County, elected by the people for three years; with "a compe-tent number of Justices in each township," [pity it could not truly read "a number of competent justices"] — these form the Judicial force of the State. The Justices of the Peace hold for three and the Supreme and Common Pleas Judges for five years, except that one Supreme Judge is to go out of office annually, the first five being class-

Elective Franchise.—Every free white male adult citizen is a voter. He must have resided in the State a year, but the term of residence in County, Town, or City Ward, is to be fixed by law. Elections uniformly by ballot. The Legis-lature may disfranchise for bribery, perjury or other infamous crime. United States soldiers acquire no residence by being stationed in the

State. Idiots and insune persons may not vote.

6. Education—The principal of all lands or funds intrusted to the State for Educational purver made.

Able speeches were unde on the resolutions, by

Ab, but, says the powder man, the powder is une, and I'll do what I please with it. If light.

On motion it was all lights and Brown. omitted | 7. Public Institutions.—Institutions for the In-

sane, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, shall always be sup-ported by the State. The Legislature shall supervise and control them.

8. Public Debt &c.—No debt exceeding \$750,000

shall henceforth be created, except in case of war or public danger. No loaning of State Credit or assumption of City or other Debts. The interest of the present Debt shall be punctually paid, and enough shall be raised by taxation to pay, in addition therete, \$100,000 of the principal the first year, \$100,000 the second, &c, until the whole be paid. The Board of Public Works shall consist of three members all chosen, at once first, and one annually thereafter, to hold for three

9. Militia.—All White Male Citizens between 18 and 45 to be enrolled in the Militia. Officers up to Major Generals to be chosen by those sub-

up to Major Generals to be chosen by those subject to Military duty.

10. Town and County Officers.—Township officers to be chosen annually on the first Monday in April; County, ditto on the second Tuesday in October, and for three years unless otherwise provided by law. No person eligible for Sheriff or County Treasurer more than four years in any

thirty-five Members and the House of one hundred, each to be apportioned every tenth year. The Senate Districts for the first ten years are to Districts that gave majorities for Taylor 3. Montgomery, Preble
5. Greene, Clinton, Fayette
6. Ross, Highland

6. Ross, Highland - - - - - - - 9. Lawrence, Gallia, Vinton, Meigs -

* Franklin, Pickaway -

	11. Clark, Champaign,	Mad	lison			
	12. Miami, Darke, She					
ı	13. Logan, Union, Hard	din,	Mar	ion		
1	14. * Morgan, Washing	gton				
9	15. Muskingum, Perry					
1	30. * Huron, Erie, San		cy, O	ttaw	a -	
1	m					-
į	Total	•				H
ij	Districts that gave ma	joriti	es for	Van	Buren.	
	Districts, Counties.					
	24. Ashtabula, Lake, G	eaug	ZA.			
9	25. Cuyahoga -					
1						٠
١	Total					
1	Districts that gave	maria	rities	for I	lass.	
	Districts. Counties.			,		
	1. Hamilton -					
	2. Butler, Warren					
	4. Clermont, Brown					
	7. * Adams, Pike, Scie	sta .	lacks	on		
ı	9. Athens, Hocking, F	airt	ield			
	16. Delaware, Licking					
	17. Knox, Morrow					
'n	18. Coshocton, Tuscara	WAS				
	18. Coshocton, Tuscara 19. Guernsey, Monroe				-	
S	20. Belmont, Harrison					
۹	21. Carroll, Stark					
	22. Jefferson, Columbia	ma				
	23. Trumbull, Mahoni					
	26. Portage, Summit					
	27. Medina, Lorain				-	
	28. Wayne, Holmes			-		
	29. Ashland, Richland					
M	31. Seneca, Crawford,	Wv	indat			
Ü	31 Mercer Anglaige	All	en 1	Jan	Wart	
ij	31. Mercer, Auglaize, Paulding, Defiance,	Wi	lliam		wert	2
í	22 Hangook Ward T	** 1	The l			

Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton Henry, Putnam - -The House is apportioned on the vicious "Floater" principle, the following counties being entitled to two Representatives each at all times: Franklin, Licking, Montgomery, Stark, (mak-

The following have one each at all times:
Adams, Allen, Athens, Auglaize, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Crawford, Darke, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Hocking, Holmes, Lake, Lawrence, Logan, Madison, Marion, Meigs, Morrow, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Preble, Sandusky, Scioto,

Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Preble, Sandusky, Scioto, Shelby, and Union—(35) The following choose one each at every election, and a second at the election of 1859: Ashland, Coshocton, Highland, Huron, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Miami, Portage, Seneca,

1,500 then seven only.

The following are classed to elect jointly, viz: sekson, Vinton -Lucas, Fulton -Wyandot, Hardin Wood, Ottawa Mercer, Van Wert Paulding, Defiance, Williams

Patnam, Henry - 1 12. Finance.—No poll-tax shall ever be levied. Banks and Corporations shall be taxed as high as Banks and Corporations shall be taxed as high as individuals according to their property.

13. Corporations, Banks, &c.—Cities and Villages shall be organized under general laws. No debt shall be contracted for purposes of Internal improvement. Compensation for the Right of Way must be made or tendered before possession can be assumed—the amount to be determined by a

Jury.
SEC 3. Dues from Corporations shall be secured. by such individual liability of the stockholders, and other means, as may be prescribed by law; but in all such cases each stockholder shall be liable, over and above the stock by him or her

ther sum at least equal in amount to such stock.
Sec. 7. No Act of the General Assembly, au thorizing associations with Banking powers, shall take effect until it shall be submitted to the people at the general election next succeeding the passage thereof, and be approved by a majority of all the electors voting at such election.

14. Law Reform—The next Legislature shall

owned, and any amount unpaid thereon, to a fur-

appoint three Commissioners, (after the manner of our Practice Commission,) who, under the general superversion of the Legislature, shall proceed to "revise, reform, simplify, and abridge the practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings of the Courts of Record of this State; and, as far as practicable and expedient, shall provide for the abolition of the distinct forms of action at law abolition of the distinct forms of action at law now in use, and for the administration of justice by a uniform mode of proceeding, without reference to any distinction between law and equity."

15. Miscellaneous—State printing must be given by contract to the lowest bidder. To be a voter is the only requisition to qualify for any office, though holding an office or having been concerned [henceforth] in a duel, will disqualify. Columbus shall remain the seat of Government until the Legislature shall otherwise direct. A Bureau of Statistics may be established. Lotteries and the sale of Lottery Tickets are forever prohibited.

16. Amendments .- Three-fifths of each House may hereafter propose Amendments to this Constitution, to be approved or rejected (separately) by the People at the next Legislative Election. A Convention may be called in the same manner. And in 1871, and every twenty years thereafter, the question of Convention or No Convention shall be submitted to a direct vote of the peo-

All laws not inconsistent with this Constitution continue in force till repealed. A Special Elec-tion is to be held to vote for or against this Constitution on the third Tuesday in June next. If it be adopted, it takes effect on the first of September, and a Governor and other State officers, as well as Legislature, Judges, Clerks, &c., will be chosen at the regular Election ensuing—name-ly, on the second Tuesday in October next.

16. Rum—At the Constitutional Election in June, every voter who chooses will vote "License to sell Intoxicating Liquors," or "No," as he thinks fit, and if "No" has a majority, the following shall stand as sec. 9 of Art. XV of the New Constitution.

"No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors

shall hereafter be granted in this State, but the shall nerestrer be granted in this State, but the General Assembly may by law provide against evils, arising therefrom."

We trust the friends of Temperance will take care that the Noes largely preponderate on this

question.

We have thus made a full and careful synopsis

We have thus made a full and careful synopsis of the proposed New Constitution of Ohio. It is grossly wrong in some points, especially the denial of the Right of Suffrage to the class most oppressed and in need of all the protection and support which the Right of Voting would secure them; and it is shamefully unjust and unrepublican in denying to political minorities in the larger Counties the chance of representation in the Legislature which a perfect Apportionment of the State into single Senate and Assembly Districts would insure them. Yet, on the whole, we do not see that rejecting the Constitution would right these wrongs, while it would crush some salutary provisions embodied in the instrument—Law Reform, Liquor Reform, and an Elective Judiciary being Liquor Reform, and an Elective Judiciary being among them. So, on the whole, we are inclined to advise its adoption.—New York Tribune.

From the Friend of Youth. THE NEW SKATES: A TRUE STORY.

New England, lived a brother and sister, named Frank and Fanny Russell. There was only a year and a half difference in their ages; and though Fanny was the elder, she did not appear so, for Frank was stout and strong, and quite as tall as his sister. He was a brave, happy little fellow, with bright, waving auburn hair, pleasant hazel eyes, and plump, ruddy cheeks, and resembled Fanny very much, only that her face was smaller, and her eyes and hair of

a darker shade.

They loved one another very dearly; and from the time when Fanny first saw her little brother stretch out his arm to her and call her in his baby language, she had liked him for a playfellow better than any other. When they were very little children, they would amuse themselves together all day; and at night, when they were laid to rest in their crib, Fanny had a sweet way of singing herself to sleep; and it was very pleasant for her mother to hear the little voice, and to know, when at last it be-came drowsy and ceased, that her darlings were quietly and happily asleep.

As they grew older, they were very fond of playing in the fields and gathering great bouquets of the sweet clover-blossom, or weaving chains of the long dandelion stems, and so going home loaded with necklaces and bracelets to their mother. Or they would run long races with their beautiful little spaniel Pero, who would shake his brown silky ears and bark gleefully, as if he enjoyed the sport quite as much as they. And when there came rainy days, and they were obliged to play in the house, although Frank was a strong, active little boy, he was always very gentle with his sister's playthings, and never broke her dolls, or overturned her baby house; though, indeed, he grow tired of these things much quicker than Fanny, and was quite sure that swinging and tossing their balls and running in the gar den was much pleasanter; and sometimes Fanny thought so, too. But they were very happy in the winter evenings, when the lamps were lighted, and tea was over, and they sa around the table, reading over and over again the stories in their pretty books, or listen-ing while their mother told them of the days when she was a little child like themselves; and it seemed to them that the hands of the clock came very soon to bed time, when they had to bid the bright, pleasant room good

At the time to which this story refers, Frank was about eight years old, and Fanny rather more than nine. It was fine, clear, winter weather, and every day before school-time, and after their lessons were over, they were out playing with the cold, white snow, or sliding on the ice, or coursing down the hill close by the house. Frank had a beautiful new sled. painted a bright, soft red color, with a narrow border of yellow and black around it, all var nished to shine very brightly, and in the centre was printed in large gold-colored letters "Fox." I suppose it was called Fox because it could run so fast—at any rate, it was quite the prettiest, swiftest sled to be found anywhere and ob what for its property of the prettiest of the prettiest. where; and, oh, what fine times they had with it! Fanny, with her cloak belted warmly round

They would take "Fox out from his rest-ing-place in the back entry, and march off, quite proud of their treasure. When they reached the top of the hill, (which was very near, being part of their father's place,) and were ready for a start, Frank would get upon

other boys; but Mr. Russell thought his little son not quite old enough for such sport, and told him he must wait until another year.

This seemed a very hard decision to poor Frank, for since he had seen boys whom he thought no larger than himself on skates, sliding had become a very tame amusement. He would stand and watch the boys gliding about, cutting fantastic lines in the ice, and felt quite sure that he could learn as well as they. One day a pleasant boy of his acquaintance, who had been skating for some time, seeing Frank look so wistfully, offered to let him try for a little while if he would lend him "Fox," this boy had no sled. Frank ran to ask his mother, who was very willing; so he took his pretty Fox, and, giving it to his friend Harry, roceeded with great delight to buckle on the matter even to stand at first; but he was so eager to learn, and tried so hard, that before Harry came back he could move along very well, and was more convinced then ever that skating was quite the pleasantest thing in the

And so every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, when Harry came down to the pond, (for he lived at some distance,) Frank would exchange Fox for the skates for a little while, and it was astonishing to see in how short a time he learned to skate very well. Fanny used to stand at the window and watch him, her eyes now sparkling with admiration of his skill, and now growing anxious when (as was often the case) he met with an unlucky stum-

It was drawing near to New Year's day and many times Frank said to his sister, "Oh, if father would only give me a pair of skates for a New Year's present! I would rather have them than anything else in the world." But he did not say anything to him about it, for Mr. Russell did not like to be teased, but contented himself with talking it over to Fancould have together—how they could go out to the pond early, before the boys came, and take Fox, and he could draw her on it as fast as any horse.

At length New Year's morning came, and the children arose as soon as it was light, and stole softly down into the parlor to find out what was in their stockings. Fanny was so enrossed with the treasures she discovered, that was a minute or two before she noticed Frank, who stood with a dismayed countenance and tears starting to his eyes. His stocking was empty, with the exception of a package of can-dy, corresponding to one in Fanny's.

They gazed sorrowfully into each other's

ces for a moment, neither uttering a word, but directly Fanny's quick eye, which nothing could escape, espied behind Frank's little boots in the corner—what think you?—a pair of beautiful new skates! The children gave a cry of delight, and sprang towards them. Such skates! The wood was mahogany, and the bright, polished steel was ornamented with flowers and curved over the toe in a handsome ring tipped with brass. Such skates!
Not one of all the boys who came to the pond had so handsome a pair. Frank was crazy with joy, and went bounding up stairs to his father's room to express his happy thanks; and Fanny half forgot her own gifts in admiring the bright, shining skates.

Unfortunately, they were not in perfect or-der for use yet—not fully "rigged," as Frank expressed it; so he could not wear them that day, but was obliged to wait until his father should have the buckles and straps properly arranged, which he promised to do before to-

The next morning early, while yet the stars were in the sky, Frank awoke his sister, who rose and dressed herself and followed him down stairs. "Do you think it is too early to go out?" aid Frank, as he looked from the window,

and saw one or two stars shining very brightly.

"Oh, no, indeed," replied Fanny. "I have
seen two or three persons go along the street,
and Mary [that was the cook] says she has been up a half an hour." th it was just dawn it was seven o'clock, and, after getting a drink of milk

from Mary, they were quite ready.
"I will take Fox," said Fanny, "because you have the skates to carry, you know "—and she felt quite proud when she said this, be-cause it seemed such a fine thing for Frank to

have this pair of nice skates.

When they reached the bank at the foot of the garden, they found that the water had over-flowed somewhat on the edge, so that they could not get on without wetting their feet, and were obliged to go round by the street to the other side of the pond where it looked dry. But they were soon there, and, when they were fairly on the ice, how pleasant it seemed to Fanny to watch Frank as he buckled on his skates, and how wonderful that he could stand so straight and firmly on that narrow edge of steel which cut the ice like a sharp knife. "I hope," said Fanny, as she watched her brother move about, the bright metal shining under his feet, "I hope that Harry won't feel

badly when he sees your skates so much hand-"I don't think he will," said Frank, as he stopped and struck his heel into the ice to fasten his skate more securely; "if he does, I can lend them to him sometimes, you know; he would like that, wouldn't he?"

Fanny thought he would, and seated herself upon the sled, that her brother might draw her; but Frank did not find it quite so easy a mat-ter as he had supposed to keep on his feet while drawing a heavy girl like Fanny, and so he was obliged to give it up until he had be-

come a better and stronger skater.

It happened that the previous day had been mild, and in one part of the pond, where the current was strong, one or two large peices of ice had become detached from the main body, and had floated away, leaving a space which, during the night, had become thinly frozen over. Fanny had noticed this when they first came on, and had warned her brother not to came on, and had warned her brother not to go too near, lest he should slip and fall into the water; but Frank, like many other little boys, wished to be very brave, and so kept skating near to that part of the pond, and laughing very heartily to see the frightened look that Fanny wore. But at last he went there so often, and came back safely, that Fanny grew quite tired of watching him, or of being afraid, and was amusing herself by sliding with Fox. and was amusing herself by sliding with Fox, when suddenly she heard a voice shriek, "Fanny!" and, looking that way, she saw her brother Frank with his head just above the water, and clinging with both hands to the Fanny was a brave, impulsive little girl, and

somehow, as she ran to her brother, she did not feel at all alarmed, but spoke to him in a cheerful voice, and told him not to be afraid. " Do your feet touch the bottom, Franky?" she asked, as she stooped down and took hold of his cold hands. "No," he answered, "they don't touch

anything, and the water draws them under the and he began to cry.

ice"—and he began to cry.

"Don't cry," said Fanny, cheerfully; "hold on to my hands tightly, and try to spring up, and I can draw you out."

And sure enough, in less time than I have taken to tell you, he was safely out upon the ice. It is surprising that little Fanny could have done this, but I know it is true, for I saw them that very day, and heard all about it.

Frank's first thought, when he was fairly on his feet, was of his skates; and as he looked down to them, wet and icy, how dark and dim

Fanny, with her cloak belted warmly round her waist, her little crimson hood, and her white mittens clinging snugly about her wrists, never felt the cold; and if you had seen Frank's cheeks glowing above his red woollen scarf, you never would have asked if he were warm enough.

They would take "Fox" out from his resting-place in the back entry, and march off, quite proud of their treasure. When they near, being part of their father's place,) and, and holding her brother by the other, ran home as fast as possible.

The following choose one at each election, and one additional at the election, and one additional at the election of 1855 and 1857:

Abhtabula, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Fairfield, Guerney, Jefferson, Knox, Mooroe, Morgan, Richlaad, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, and Wastington.

The following choose one at each election, and the bottom, but that did not hurther much, and they were soon all ready to start again.

Quie near the house—just on the other side of the graden—was a fine, large pond, where the boys used to skate, and where Fanny some three in 1859.

Abutlington chooses two at each election, and three in 1859.

Mean, Born, Butler, Clermont, Fairfield, Guerney, Jefferson, Knox, Mooroe, Morgan, Richlaad, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, and Wastington.

Quie near the house—just on the other side of the graden—was a fine, large pond, where the boys used to skate, and where Fanny some three in 1859.

Mean, Sammit, and Warren.

Abutabula, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Fairfield, Guerney, Jefferson, Knox, Mooroe, Morgan, Richlaad, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, and Wastington.

The following choose one at each election, and three in 1859.

Mean, Sammit, and Warren.

Abutabula, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Fairfield, Guerney, John would knee the bottom, but that did not hurther them much, and they were soon all ready to start again.

Quie near the house—just on the other side of "steer," grasping the rope in his hands the first the first of side of "steer," grasping the rope in his hands then family be cared by rational and may be sure, when she way Fanny come in, side hor "steer," grasping the rope in his hands the first point of the graden and the confortable will have been the filled proposed of a bard, and holding her brother by the glue upon the clues of steer, "grasping the rope in his hands the steer," grasping the rope in his hands the election of the side of "steer," grasping the rope in his hands the fill the winder of steers, "grasping the rope in his hands the election of the side of "steer," grasping the rope in his hands the definitio

mother's cheek, and the tears to her eyes, as she flung her arms around them both, and thanked her Heavenly Father that her dear boy's life was saved, then did Fanny know that but for her that kind, good little brother would have now been drowned, that never again should she have seen him alive! It was the first time that she had realized that anything could separate them—that a time could ever come when she should not see his merry face, or hear his pleasant voice calling "Fan ny;" and she laid her cheek down close to his, and sobbed very bitterly.

Then their mother told them of the good

Father in Heaven who loved and cared for little children, and who was watching over them that day, and had spared them to one anotherskates. He did not start off quite so finely as he had expected to, for it was not an easy good he had been to them.

There was nothing said about Frank's future skating that morning, for the father and mother were too much occupied with his es-cape to speak of much else; but at noon Mr. Russell told his son that it would not do for him to skate again until he was older. But Fanny begged so hard that he might be al lowed to go sometimes, when the pond was all frozen over, and their father could see that there were no bad places, that at last he said he "would think of it," and said it so pleasant ly that Fanny felt as if she had gained he

However, they went upon the pond but few times more that winter, for the ice was often broken, and Mr. Russell seldom thought it safe; but the next year, when Frank was stronger and had grown more careful and could draw his sister on the sled, many frolics did they have with the new skates-Frank and Fanny

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

HAVING associated myself in business with Mr. JOHN

A. PARKS, of the "MARLBORO HOTEL" I
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South Fourth street, rande.

for admission are to be made.

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Feb. 13—1y G

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PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE,

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LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

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The Almanae is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared expressly for it, illustrating the escape of Henry Box Brown, a some at Washington, and the kneeling Slave Mother Besides the Calendar, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanae for 1851, and the Edipsee, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanae for 1851, and the Edipsee, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanae for 1851, and the Edipsee, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanae for 1851, and the For a single copy.

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For a single copy.

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WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
Aug. 8—6t

No. 61 John street, New York City.

N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but

o diffuse useful information.

FOR THE CURR OF

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WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

A MONG the numerous discoveries science has made in
this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase
its enjoyment, and even proloog the term of human exisince, none can be named of more real value to mankind that
this contribution of chemistry to the healing art. A rat
rial of its virtues throughout this broad country has proved
beyond a doubt that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known can so surely control and care the numeous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hithered
one varieties of pulmonary disease which have hithered
weep from our midst thousands and thousands every yet,
indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remaly
has at length been found, which can be relied on to cure the
most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will
not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected
by its use, but we would present the following opinions of
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